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Memorandum for Record

SG1J

To : J. Vorona

Date : 12 March 1985

From : [REDACTED]

Subject : Disposition of the Former INSCOM Unit

1. It is the intent of this memo to establish that the INSCOM unit be assigned to DIA/DT and that it not be considered as being fully operational for at least two years. Much of what is said in this memo has been said previously; however, the attempt here is to focus on the proper place and activity recommended for the INSCOM unit.

2. First, a brief history of the INSCOM unit. That group was formed in mid-year 1979. Its function was immediately to do operational remote viewing to acquire intelligence data. The unit was formed by selecting Army personnel and sending a group of them to SRI where they received a few weeks of orientation on remote viewing. When they returned to INSCOM they immediately began doing operational remote viewing. Since then, INSCOM has continued to send people to SRI to be trained. In all, some 12 people have received some degree of training. However, there are only 4 of these individuals currently available and they have only completed about 50% of the necessary training. In April 1980, it was proposed to the Army, Navy, Air Force and DIA that a joint service approach be taken to the remote viewing area. This concept was approved and the DIA and Army launched a three-year program in FY 1981. From its inception, the dichotomy of the Army and DIA programs was apparent. The INSCOM was an operational unit, and the DIA believed that much more research needed to be done before such a unit could be formed.

3. Before an operational unit can be formed you must solve the following problems:

A. **Screening and Selection:** It is currently believed that everyone has the ability to do remote viewing to some degree, however slight, and that some are better than others. The purpose of this task is to identify those having the greatest ability. This problem was addressed in FY 1984 and shows great potential for both improving the quality of remote viewing data and shortening the training period. But, it is now still under investigation. It is hoped that, in FY 1985, large populations can be screened and individuals can be identified for training. The INSCOM unit has thus far selected their viewers on the basis only of interviews and intuition.

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B. Training: This is naturally the next step. Since FY 1981, three training programs have been developed. All of them show some potential, but none have produced the kind of results we had hoped. Part of the training problem may be solved by the selection process. At this point, however, a completely satisfactory training program has not been developed.

C. Targeting: After a viewer is selected and trained the next task is to get him to the target. Until now, coordinates have been the most studied and trained procedure. There are other ways, however, and these need to be thoroughly researched and viewers need to be trained in their use. Other methods would include using the command "target," abstract targets, and using photographs. The current group of INSCOM viewers have only been trained on coordinates. Also, an operational remote viewer must be able to do search remote viewing. This differs from other forms of remote viewing in that the viewer looks for a target rather than describing what is at the target location. The methodology for search problems is still being researched.

Another aspect of the targeting problem is target selection. It has never been claimed that remote viewing can be applied successfully to any and all operational targets. Much research needs to be done to tell us where remote viewing is most likely to provide usable data to a consumer, and where it cannot be successfully applied.

D. Data Evaluation: Over the past several years a variety of methods have been used to evaluate remote viewing data. None of the methods were completely satisfactory and there was no universal method. Such an evaluation method has now been developed and will be tested over the coming year.

E. Data Storage and Retrieval: Finally a system to store and retrieve information is needed. This will establish who is to be used, how he will be targeted against which targets and a variety of other useful data that will help acquire the best possible remote viewing data. Such a capability now exists and will be tested during the coming year.

4. As all of the above items are not yet completed, it is still not possible to have an operational unit. We are at least two years away from having that. Let's look at INSCOM's current set of "operational remote viewers." First, they were selected by interview and intuition. They have been trained only in coordinate remote viewing in a completely unevaluated training program. They have no training to do search problems. No system to evaluate their data exists and they have no automated system to store, retrieve and manipulate remote viewing data.

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5. The following is my estimate of the INSCOM unit's capability to do operational remote viewing.

- (a) It is not now an operational-capable unit and will not be for at least 3 to 5 years.
- (b) They currently do not have the ability to do quality remote viewing.
- (c) They have never been able to produce consistent high quality data.
- (d) They do not have data that can be used to demonstrate any statistical verification of their work over the past five years.
- (e) They rely on customers to evaluate their success or failure rather than having an in-house capability to carry out data evaluation.

Their basic problem is that they have no one in the unit who adequately knows the technology. They even boast "we are an operational unit, we don't care about all that science shit!" This leads to all sorts of problems. In essence this is why Gen. Odum wanted the group moved. They are not able to judge the value of a training program. They have simplistic ideas on how to evaluate data. They do not understand the nuances of altering target formats. Their methodologies are governed by superstition rather than sound logic and science. They make numerous mistakes in their briefings. They are not equipped to deal with planning, executing and incorporating the basic scientific research into their program.

6. If this unit is assigned to VO rather than DT, their problems won't be solved; they will be magnified. Gen. Odum's recognition of the inherent problems in the unit is certainly what inspired him to seek moving the group to a place where the proper control could be applied. But, unless DT has full control to the point where nothing goes into or out of the unit unless it passes through DT, this cannot be accomplished. VO does not have the experience or technical knowledge to provide the needed control.

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